

# COPY 1 The Family Tree November, 1946 Volume XI Number 2 Lewiston, Idaho



Line-up of vehicles and customers to purchase Pres-to-logs at Clearwater.

## PRES-TO-LOGS SALES LEAD PRODUCTION...

It might seem a highly desirable state of affairs to the uninitiated . . . that of having a heavy order file and a line-up of customers anxious to buy every bit of product that can be manufactured, but Pres-to-logs boss Roy Huffman will likely disagree.

Dating from the early days of the war when the War Department placed large orders for Pres-to-logs (for fuel and from which to make charcoal for gas masks) there has been one ever-present problem . . . how to get more production.

To those who fancy this to be an easily tolerated problem and one that should excite little worry, it must be said that a customer who wants to buy and can't, generally becomes highly vocal, seems to suffer acute pain, will indignantly state his case, will argue the matter at length and is given to indulgence in conversation warmly descriptive of company and product.



Above—The sold-out sign goes up at about 10:30 each morning. Pres-to-logs employee Helen Barber hangs it up with a smile, but the customers who arrive too late. . . don't smile.

Americans today have the biggest "nest egg" in history—\$150 billions of dollars socked away in savings! Favorite channels for savings are war bonds and life insurance.

Civilian pilot license holders are increasing by 10,000 each month!

### Coal Strike No Help

Nor can Mr. Lewis and his coal strike be judged by any standard to have eased the situation. In fact, John L. probably rates as enemy number one in Pres-to-logs' little black book, his strike having aggravated anew that which was already none too good.

At Rutledge orders for Pres-to-logs far exceed production and there isn't the slightest chance of gaining on the order file. There is the further problem of green fuel which causes frequent interruptions and lost days of production.

At Potlatch . . . likewise, but with fewer days lost each month because of fuel.

At Clearwater . . . there was a small inventory of Pres-to-logs a short time back, the machines had been (and still are) able to operate a 24-hour day, seven days per week, but business is too good.

### ¼-Ton Limit

To better distribute available tonnage of Pres-to-logs, purchases are limited at the Clearwater mill to ¼ ton

(Continued on page 3)



Above—Cars loading quarter-ton lots at Clearwater Pres-to-logs storage. On November 2nd they averaged one a minute.

## Group Insurance

I hope all our people will take great interest in the Group Insurance story which features this issue of The Family Tree.

It is now a good many years since we began to enjoy the protection which group insurance affords our families. In all cases, especially those involving advanced age, or long periods of illness preceding death, we have observed that the insurance money paid under our Group Insurance plan constitutes an important part of the estate left by the one who has passed away.

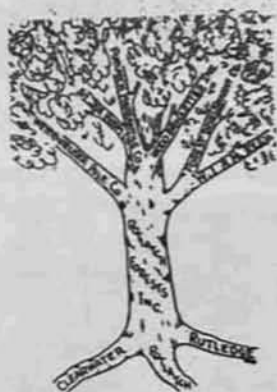
I think that all of us firmly believe Group Insurance has proved its worth.

C. L. BILLINGS,  
General Manager

Buy  
Christmas  
Seals



## THE FAMILY TREE



Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc., Once Monthly for Free Distribution to Employees

Editor ..... Leo Bodine

## Correspondents

Mabel Kelley ..... Potlatch  
Willard Burns ..... Rutledge  
Charles Epling ..... Clearwater Plant  
Carl Pease ..... Headquarters

## Thanksgiving

Another day for the giving of thanks has come and passed . . . in the process provoking various bits of prose and poetry from present day pens and resurrection of famous lines done by writers of the past. We like the punchy little two verses by Josephine Pollard, that, strictly speaking, are a bit off the subject of Thanksgiving day itself, but contain a world of wisdom and bid pause for reflection . . .

I knew a man and his name was Homer,  
Who used to live in Grumble Corner;  
Grumble Corner in Cross Patch Town,  
And he never was seen without a frown.

And many a discontented mourner  
Is spending his days in Grumble Corner;  
Sour and sad, whom I long to entreat  
To take a house in Thanks-giving street.

An old colored preacher was warning his parishioners about sin. "Sin," he said, "is lak a big dog. Dere's de big dog of pride, and de big dog of envy, and de big dog of gluttony, and finally, brothers, dere's de big dog of sex. Now folks you gotta kill dose big dogs afore you're ever gonna get to heaven. It can be done—I know—because I've done it. I killed de big dog of envy and de big dog of pride, and de big dog of gluttony—and yes, brethren, I killed de big dog of sex!"

A small voice rose from the rear of the church: "Brother, are you sure dat las' dog didn't die a natural death?"

**Ministers take a firm stand against games of chance but with never a qualm or twinge of conscience will perform a marriage ceremony.**

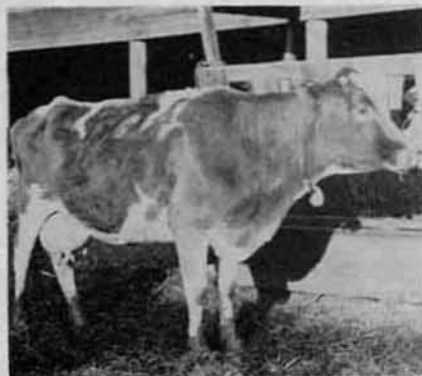
## More Hay Trouble

There has been trouble aplenty from the so-called hay received at Headquarters from the Clearwater thistle patch, according to logging superintendent Howard Bradbury who quite obviously, judging from a letter recently received, is outraged by both price and quality.

Mr. Bradbury pleads his case well. Exhibits A and B showing the effects of Clearwater hay on the dairy's prize cow, appears on this page. Exhibit C is a letter from veterinarian K. A. White, Lewiston. The following are choice excerpts—

"As you know, your hay is of a very inferior quality. In some bales I failed to find any alfalfa at all, the entire bale consisting of Russian thistle, cheat grass and Johnson grass. As explained to you, these grasses when cut and improperly cured contain Prussic acid, Hydrocyanic acid, or Cyanide or Cane poisoning. This was the trou-

**Below—After feeding on Lewiston thistles. Eyes half closed with pain, too sick to chew cud, body racked with fever, gaunt and emaciated.**



ble with your dairy herd, plus the direct irritating action from the thistle barbs.

"The only possible way to get any good from this hay is to scatter it out on the snow and let the cattle pick out what little edible material there is in it. But, be certain to pile it up in the spring and burn it. You can thus keep from spreading the weed seed over your pasture lot.

"I do not know the source of your hay, but certainly some adjustment is in order and I suggest you contact your supplier with that thought in mind."

## FULL ADJUSTMENT DEMANDED

Complainant Bradbury further deposes with his own pen—

"Our bill from Doc White was \$93 and is enclosed. After you have noted it, please turn it over to Mr. Sprague for payment. The long sharp barbs found on the Russian thistle lodged in the cows throats so badly they could not regurgitate the foul weeds shipped us from the Clearwater hay field. This resulted in an accumulation in the stomachs of the cows that poisoned them. By the time Doc White arrived in Headquarters they were bleeding from the eyes, ears, nose and throat.

"In the past we have been able to use this stuff from Clearwater as bedding but I simply haven't the intestinal fortitude to ask anyone to throw this stuff out for bedding.



**Above—Before feeding on Lewiston hay Cow is contentedly chewing cud and pleasantly thinking of next feeding time.**

Barb wire would be like a feather bed compared to this product and if we do not receive full adjustment on the entire amount involved (\$1,925.86) we are going to very seriously consider turning all of our evidence over to the proper authorities for prosecution under the Pure Food and Drug Act.

"We have learned also, through bunk-house telepathy, that any attempt on the part of the company to feed or use this stuff as bedding will cause us to be reported to the Humane Society.

"Eleven head of pack mules and horses were left in Headquarters right after the close of the hunting season, at which time we had about six inches of snow on the meadow. The bull gang were told to give this stock three or four bales of the junk we got from Lewiston and to feed them out in the meadow. Believe it or not but the stock took one look at Troy's baled weeds and walked off and started pawing down through the snow for what dried grass they could find on the meadow. Now this pack string came from Whitebird where pasture land runs heavy to sage brush, cactus and rattlesnakes and they are not a bit choosy as to what they eat but they simply could not stomach the sight of those weeds from Lewiston.

"As susceptible as I am to hay fever I still have a first time to be bothered by the stuff from Lewiston. Hay fever means literally just what it says . . . there has to be some hay present if you are going to get the fever."

Complainant rests, and there you have it . . . evidence that Mr. Bradbury was wronged and didn't enjoy it.

## First Aid

By CHARLES EPLING  
Clearwater Safety Director

The first organized first aid class in the U. S. was conducted in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, in September of 1899. The class was instructed by Dr. Mathur J. Shields for a group of 25 coal miners. The first textbook on First Aid was published in this country in 1900. Since that time the American Red Cross has trained nine million persons in First Aid. The Bureau of Mines has trained two million and many thousands of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts and other organizations have received such training.

The records of the National Safety Council indicate that people who are trained in First Aid are 50% less apt to have an accident. This should be sufficient reason for enrolling in a First Aid class at the first opportunity and I want to urge every P.F.I. employee to do so.



## Quiz Program

It was quiz day at the Lewiston Rotary Club meeting on November 13th with P.F.I. boss C. L. Billings in the role of Clifton Fadiman on an "Information Trees" program.

The experts picked from the club membership to answer questions received such queries as follow—

1. Does the U. S. have more or less forest land than other countries . . . taking the world as a whole?
2. Is there more land growing trees or farm crops in the U. S.?
3. In what state was first cooperative timber protective association formed?
4. What forest fire cost most in human lives?
5. Cellulose is used to produce fiber and comes from the cotton plant, also from wood. Will land planted to cotton or southern pine produce the most cellulose per acre?
6. Where was first sawmill in the western pine region located? What year?
7. What was the first commercial cargo ever shipped from the U. S.?
8. What was the first motive power for sawmills?
9. What was the "Mark of the Broad Arrow"?
10. What is origin of word "lumber"?

There were many other questions. Do you know the answer to all ten above? If not, see page seven.

*In the old days "pay dirt" referred to gold-bearing soil, not to novels.*

The devoted wife is one who is always anxious to get home to her husband. She is afraid he may be enjoying her absence.

**Right**—A new building supply yard, located in Lewiston Orchards, ready for business . . . the property of Home Owners Supply, Lewiston. The round-top garages were built with arches from the Potlatch unit of P.F.I. and serve as storage sheds for materials. The brooder house in the left foreground was built with six-foot radius arches and has had a dormer added to give more light.



## PRES-TO-LOGS SALES

(Continued from page one)

per day per customer. This scheme, however, has not proven entirely trouble free and November 2nd brought a total of 456 cars, trucks and trailers to the plant for  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton each of Pres-to-logs. A bit of arithmetic will disclose that this is, roughly, a customer per minute throughout the day.

Since that November day there have been few mornings that have not found a line-up of cars and customers awaiting opening of the fuel office at 8 A. M. and it has been necessary to place a man between the plant gate and the fuel office to direct traffic.

Only day to day production is now available to fill orders. This is divided between customers who call at the plant and those who have ordered delivery to their homes. No orders are written ahead for those who come to the plant. It's first come, first served each day as long as the supply lasts (the sold-out sign generally goes up about 10:30 each morning). Orders for downtown delivery are no longer accepted because the file awaiting delivery will take upwards of six weeks. It will likely be the latter part of January before such orders can again be accepted.

Perhaps at some future date these days of too many customers will be thought of as "good old days," but it seems improbable. Meantime, unless you are one of those fortunate individuals who possess a full fuel bin, it might be well to petition the deity for mild weather and an easy winter.

**GOOD MORNING**  
**YOU HAVE WORKED 45 DAYS**  
**WITHOUT A LOST TIME**  
**ACCIDENT**

Safety sign painted on sawmill wall at Potlatch near entrance to mill.

## Good Advice

The Keep Idaho Green Committee of the Lewiston Junior Chamber of Commerce aren't content to simply keep trees in the forests in a green state . . . but have followed along with some timely advice about Christmas trees.

A printed tag, for attachment to each Christmas tree by the dealer who has it for sale, reads as follows:

"Merry Christmas. This tree is to become the symbol in your home of the most important event this earth has ever known . . . THE BIRTH OF CHRIST!

"Gaily decorated it will reflect the glory of Christmas and increase the pleasures of your guests and family.

"But . . . it is inflammable and could bring tragedy to your home. Avoid ornaments that could set it afire. Do not place it near an open flame . . . BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE!

"Let this tree bring only JOY on Christmas Day!"

## Will Use Family Tree Story

The Great Northern "Goat," house organ of the Great Northern Railway, has asked permission to reprint the story "Waterways to a Frontier" which appeared in the September *Family Tree* and concerned early day transportation across Lake Coeur d'Alene.



Left—"Come quick," said Shelt Andrew, Clearwater production superintendent, "we've got a big log up by the slip that we want you to photograph. It will really put all the others you've ever seen to shame. You'll never use another picture of a big log in *The Family Tree* after you see this one."

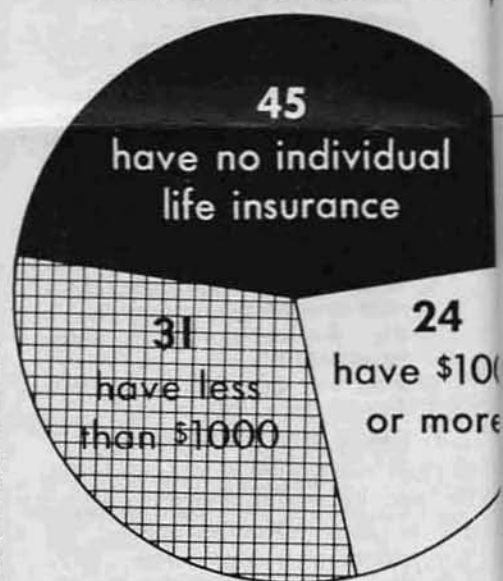
Mr. Andrew holds the big log at left, pondering what to do with it. There is no identifying stamp so he can't return it to the camp from whence it came. In fact it is hardly large enough in diameter to permit stamping . . . (Howard Bradbury will likely get a letter).



# Your . . . Group

By H. L. TORSER,  
Ass't Sec'y-Treas. P.F.I.

OF EVERY 100 EMPLOYEES



16 out of every 100 employees cannot  
qualify for individual life insurance

The question . . . "What is Group Insurance" . . . almost invariably is the first one asked in a discussion of the subject, so it should be proper to begin this article with a few words of explanation.

Group insurance is a plan of insurance whereby a large group of employees of one employer is insured. Usually the plan covers life insurance and accident and health insurance. Under a group plan each employee assumes the burden of insuring his fellow employees and the rate charged by the insurance company for the life insurance premium will be based on the claims paid the entire group (average experience . . . the insurance company terms it).

Group insurance plans are normally not written for groups of less than fifty employees and only then if 75 per cent of the eligible employees sign up for the plan. Unlike other forms of insurance, group life insurance carries no cash or surrender value. It is simply term insurance which covers the insured employee while he remains in the employ of a particular employer. It provides much cheaper protection and the premiums are much lower than would be the cost of an individual life policy purchased of an insurance company in a similar amount.

The principal reason for group insurance from an employer's stand-

point is that insurance surveys show a high percentage of workers are not adequately covered by insurance and that some have none at all. This produces worry about what might happen to their dependents in the event of untimely death and causes a feeling of insecurity. All of which, unless corrected, generally results in lower worker efficiency. Group insurance is then the concern of the employer because it helps create a high employee morale. The reason for the employee's interest is obvious . . . he gains needed protection at low cost.

## The P.F.I. Plan

The group insurance plan which Potlatch Forests, Inc., carries with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York provides for life insurance and accident and health insurance. It is known as a contributory plan in which the employee and the employer each pay a portion of the cost.

The company's first group contract began in 1929 and covered only the employees of the Clearwater plant and a few employees of the Clearwater woods operation. In 1931 this plan was extended to cover the employees of the Potlatch plant and in 1937 was again extended to cover the employees of the Rutledge plant. The original group contract provided for life and accident and health insurance for certain amounts on certain jobs, with an increase in certain coverages at the

Insurance survey figures state that all employees who are disabled for more than a week will, on an average, be away from work for 28 days. This is a long time to be without a paycheck and to be faced in addition with the heavy expenses entailed by illness or accident.

Accident and health benefits are particularly needed at such a time and are provided under the P.F.I. plan at a fraction of the cost that would have to be paid for comparable policies with insurance company.

According to Equitable Life Assurance Society one out of every six applicants for individual life insurance is turned down because of physical condition. Many others, because of age, find the cost prohibitive. Thus many people are either ineligible for, or cannot afford, individual life insurance.

As there is no age limit, and no medical examination is necessary for Group Insurance, many employees are afforded protection through Group Insurance which they could obtain in no other way.

# Insurance

## ONE OUT OF EVERY 9 DEATHS



## RESULTS FROM AN ACCIDENT

end of the first and second five-year periods of coverage. In 1940 the plan was amended to provide increased benefits in its present form and coverage was extended to all woods employees. Due to the small amount of participation in the woods, it was found necessary in 1941 to make the group plan compulsory for all employees in order to keep the contract in effect. The group plan now in effect for the employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc., provides for life coverage and health coverage as shown in the following table . . . the amounts to be determined by the rate of the employee's annual earnings.

Earnings	Group Life Insurance	Weekly Accident & Sickness Benefit
Less than \$ 900	\$ 750	\$ 7
\$ 900 - 1,100	1,000	12
1,100 - 1,400	1,500	15
1,400 - 2,400	2,000	20
2,400 - 3,400	3,000	30
3,400 - 4,800	4,000	40
4,800 - 7,500	6,000	40

The amount of insurance on the life of any employee is to be determined in accordance with the basis set forth in the table above, except that any increase of insurance in accordance with the said basis shall become effective only if the employee is actually working full time, and for full pay on the date of the eligibility for increase. Otherwise, such increases shall become effective upon his return to work at full time and full pay. All adjustments in the amounts of insurance are made on January 1 and July 1 of each year. It is mandatory that employees subscribe for the

Right above—Policies covering life and accident and health.

amounts of insurance provided for in their respective classes.

### Beneficiary

Life coverage provides for payment of the amount of life insurance carried by the employee in the event of his death from any cause. Payments will be made to the beneficiary designated by the employee at the time he signed up for group insurance, or to whatever beneficiary he should name at a later date if he decides to change beneficiary. (The employee has the right to change the beneficiary at any time he desires by giving proper notice to the employer.) The life policy may be paid to the beneficiary in one lump sum, may be paid partly in one sum and the balance over monthly payments for a given period of time or the entire amount may be paid in monthly installments, if so designated by the insured employee, or if requested by the beneficiary. The amount may also be left with the insurance company to draw interest and may be withdrawn at a later date by the beneficiary.

### Accident and Health Coverage

Accident and health coverage under the plan provides for weekly benefits to be paid the employee in the event of non-occupational injuries and illness. (Disability resulting from occupational injuries or illness are paid under provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law of the State of Idaho by the Workmen's Compensation

Exchange). Benefits are payable under the accident and health coverage for any one illness or disability for a period of 26 weeks providing that the employee is disabled or ill for that long a period. All claims under the group contract are handled by the employer to insure their prompt payment in each case.

### Benefits Paid

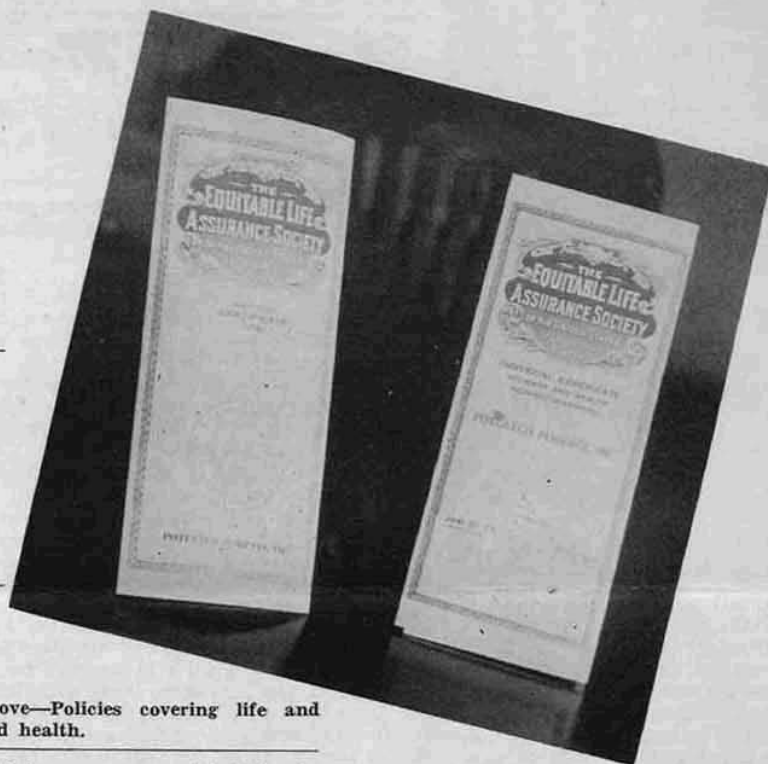
Since 1929 when the first group contract was entered into covering employees of this company, the following benefits have been paid to the employees or their beneficiaries:

Total disability benefits...	\$ 34,133.00
Accident and health benefits .....	356,989.37
Death benefits .....	502,617.00

These figures are accumulative only to June 30, 1946, the end of the last policy year. Additional claims, of course, have been paid since that time which would further increase the above figures.

As of November 1, 1946, there were 2,789 P.F.I. employees insured, with total life insurance in force of \$6,725,500.00 and accident-health coverage providing for \$64,070.00 weekly indemnity under the accident and health coverage.

Atomic scientist, asked by disturbed friend whether atomic bomb could possibly destroy world—"After all, even if it should, it isn't as if the world were a major planet."







## Man of the Month

To logger Steve Cooligan, well liked veteran of many years woods work, goes the title "Man of the Month" for this issue of the *Tree*.

Justice in biographical form to Steve would require more than all these pages, but here are a few things you will want to know and remember about him.

Born in Escanaba, Michigan . . . left farm for woods work at the ripe old age of fifteen . . . was foreman of a drive crew in Michigan in 1905, a year before coming west to Coeur d'Alene and the St. Maries country. First worked for the Stack-Gibbs interests after coming west, later for the Milwaukee Land Company, Diamond Match, Herrick, Rutledge, Potlatch and others. Well recalls the great stands of White Pine on Emerald and Marble Creeks which he describes as the finest ever grown.

Early day conditions and early day logging in Michigan and in the west are a part of Cooligan's memories. He has seen a complete change in logging practices . . . from ox team, to horses, to donkey engines, to skidding tractors, and has demonstrated

himself capable of adapting and putting to use every new improvement as it appeared.

Greatest change for the better he thinks to be in food. Refrigeration and a better system of getting out supplies he holds responsible. Remembered are days in Michigan when the meat supply of a camp depended upon how good a hunter had been hired for that purpose. There were few meatless days, if any . . . game being plentiful. Cooligan speaks rather wistfully of the old time lumberjack . . . believes there was a better spirit among the men in early days, despite many conditions that would not be tolerated today. Says you can generally tell an experienced lumberjack by the kind of underwear in which he clothes himself (the man who wears shorts isn't so good as a rule). One of his most vivid recollections is of the 1910 fire in Idaho when the very air, everywhere was on fire and all hands were called out to fight fire.

Cooligan has run camp for one company or another since 1910 and in 1944, when the chips were really down and the nation had to have lumber to wage war, came up with an all time record for log production by camps within the Inland Pine area . . . and the record was for three successive months, not just one.

It was at Camp 52, manned by a crew of veterans and old timers well beyond draft age, that Cooligan logged fifteen million feet of logs in three months with five cats part of the time and only six during the remainder. At no time did he have an exceptionally large crew. The production was strictly the result of well laid out work, a well laid out camp, skid roads, landings, etc., and good management . . . things for which Cooligan was personally responsible.

His record has stood and will likely stand for a considerable time yet to come. The fellows in the woods (who ought to know) say that if some one ever takes five or six cats and beats Steve's record . . . well, he, like Steve, will have proved himself a real logger . . . spelled with a hell of a big "L."

## Woods News

### Camp 58—McComas Meadows

Early November brought winter to Camp 58, and three inches of snow after a rain and sleet storm. Following a second snow, a few days later, several of the men reluctantly broke down and purchased rubber boots, heavy socks and other foul weather gear. This resignation to the inevitable was even a more positive sign of winter than the snow.

With a highly successful deer and elk season concluded, many of the camp personnel are enjoying well stocked lockers. Game was so plentiful in these parts that it is even rumored Boots Edelblute managed to bag his quota.

L. C. Fountain and sons, who have the gravel contract here, have finished crushing 1½ inch aggregate and are now providing ¾ inch rock for the roads.

Logging is proceeding normally with the Northwest on skid and load and the Link-belt operating at the landing in the woods.

### Camp 54—Washington Creek

Man power has increased and with good skidding weather our production should surpass previous months.

Now that election is over we look for more ham and bacon to go with our sour dough. Would also like more sugar.

### Camp 55—Alder Creek

Tentative activity toward the realization of our objective is well underway and logs are finding their way to the landings.

Phil Peterson and his lads have temporarily finished bulldozer work on Silver Creek. Phil and assistants Pat Kernon and Al Roeben, are now doing survey work and have shackled up on Silver Creek.

Knute Hove and his track gang were guests here last month and lingered for quite a spell . . . could be Pete Louchuk's cooking.

### Camp 14—Beaver Creek

Have finished up for the year and the crew has been transferred to 59. Production was good. A few inches of snow in November made the skidding all the better.

### Camp 57—Breakfast Creek

With the ground well covered with snow the Breakfast Creek contingent is settling

down to serious winter logging with truck roads in excellent condition due to a good fall working over and trucks well chained . . . we should get in some good logging.

Cliff Frazier became a casualty from a skidding accident when he wound up in a windfall. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Lewiston.

The problem of rough locking boots is a subject being much discussed by the boys. You should see some of their creations. Jean Rhodes and Windy Denburger are offering free advice on "how not to rough lock boots."

### Camp 59—Meadow Creek

Roads and landings completed and except to be in full scale production before long. Earl Ritzheimer has moved over from Camp 14 and will be foreman at Camp 59. Steve Cooligan, who has been foreman here, has gone for the winter.

### Headquarters

The final day of hunting season found a few of the faithful still in the field hoping for a Frank Merriwell finish. Henry Hemly actually did finish up in Horatio Alger-Merriwell style, bagging a bull elk with a very nice shot between the eyes.

The final week of the hunting season brought very good deer hunting when snow started the deer on their migration to lower altitude and pretty much concentrated them along a route of travel.

The election found Headquarters out of step . . . we went Democratic. Just before election Jack McKinnon, staunch Republican that he is, departed for Washington, D. C., so he wasn't on hand to say "I told you so" the day after. Well wishers are hoping Jack has a nice trip but the last two times he has ventured outside of Headquarters misfortune has overtaken him. First there was the trip to Jamboree when he was somehow mislaid at Lewiston on the way home. The next time out he returned from Orofino without his bag, having left it in the hotel lobby.

Talk of 1947 hunting season is already cheap and plentiful with great schemes propounded for hunting lodges far back in the hills, new guns, new sights, new scopes, etc.

### Camp 44—Lick Creek

Camp 44 will finish up in early December and has had a fairly good season, getting out better than twelve million feet of logs. Two watchmen will be left in camp and the crew will move to Camp 42 at Bovill.

### Camp 36—Palouse River

The crew from Camp 36 will move over to Camp 45 on Badger Meadow for winter logging sometime in early December.

### From Harry Rooney comes this inquiry . . . "Has anyone seen Joe Parker's Helicopter?"

"So you lost your poor husband. I'm so sorry. How did it happen?"

"He was keelt by a weasel."

"Killed by a weasel? That's very unusual."

"Is driving hotomobil. Is comeeng to railroad crossing. Deedn't hear no weasel."

## Plant News

### Clearwater

The Clearwater foremen's council 13th annual Christmas party for the youngsters of employees will be held in the Lewiston Senior High School auditorium on Sunday, December 22nd, at 4:30 P. M. Presents will be distributed to those of twelve years and younger. On December 21st there will be a special show for the youngsters at the Liberty theater. On the entertainment committee is Harold White and Skinny Kauffman; Dris Holman and Bud Jones are in charge of the tree and decorations; Bud O'Shaughnessy and Jack Williams are arranging for toys and gifts; Cully Bing, Phil Reimuth and John Shepherd are in charge of arrangements; Russell Kirsch is major general for the entire undertaking.

Another pitch tournament is in full swing with the prizes, as last year, to be turkeys. Three turkeys will be awarded to winners on both day and night shifts . . . eighteen, fifteen and twelve pounds respectively to first, second and third place winners. The day shift has 96 participants in their contest, the night shift has 40. Competition will be tough.

The bowling teams are hard at it with the Shook Slicer Department in the lead at the present time in the men's division . . . Dan Holden, Marion Renggli, Fred Burcham, Howard Tollison, Leonard Sutton and Bill Nesbitt. High point man to date is Day Gupton of the sawmill with an average of 162 for 24 games. The Pres-to-Logs girls lead the women's league . . . Pearl Gupton, Augusta Robinson, Faith Erickson (who sports the fancy average of 156 for 24 games and is top woman bowler), Muriel Nimmo and Virginia Howell.

With sorrow and genuine regret we note the passing of Dan Rookey, sawyer on the No. 2 rig, in the sawmill from 1938 until September of 1945, and of Orville Mattoon, shook department employee who died on December 16 as the result of a traffic accident near Juliaetta, November 10th.

Rita Pratt, mill warehouse employee, received an unexpected (but we judge very welcome phone call) from her fiancée, Don Sumpter, in Tokio, during the month.

### Potlatch

George Alexander, a grader at Potlatch, recently received a package from his native Scotland, which contained among other things a Glengarry bonnet. The container was a White Pine box which he had sent to his cousin at Christmas a couple of years ago, and seemed none the worse for two trips across the water. Up to the moment, George has not divulged to his friends just what "the other things" are, but come Christmas, maybe he will.

### Rutledge

We recently received a letter of inquiry from the Husky Refining Company, Cody, Wyoming, inquiring about the availability of various building materials. The letter was addressed to "Any Lumber Yard, Coeur d'Alene, Ida." The writers offer to buy or swap building materials they already have on hand, in exchange for desired items.

Frances Cope, feature writer of the Coeur d'Alene Press, took note of the story,

"Waterway to a Frontier," that recently appeared in *The Family Tree*. We were especially pleased to see much of the story reprinted in her column and think many Coeur d'Alene pioneers enjoyed its reading. A big "thank you" to the Press and Miss Cope.

From grader Walter A. Jardine comes a very good little poem on the subject of hunting . . . repeated herewith:

#### HERE AND THERE

The deer are piled two, three deep  
Across the smokehouse floor,  
The boys are wading gladly 'round  
Through inches deep of gore.

I got him as he jumped a log,  
I shot him in the neck,  
Biggest one I ever saw,  
I got them both, by heck.

A bird or two is wedged between  
An old elk—or a bear—  
But is the landscape hidden  
With last year's old deer hair.

While out in the hunter's camp  
The lumber piles grow high,  
There's many a pile of White Pine  
Left beneath the autumn sky.

This I've known through many years,  
These hunters of renown—  
Their lumber piles are in the woods,  
Their shootin's done in town.

#### Answers to Page 3 Quiz Questions

1. More. The U. S. has less than 6 per cent of the earth's land area but approximately 8 per cent of the world's forest land.
2. The land growing trees is half again as large in the U. S. as in the area growing cultivated field crops.
3. Idaho. Three timber protective associations were organized in North Idaho in 1906. There is disagreement as to which was the first formed. These organizations have served as a model for the forming of similar cooperative timber protective associations all over the world.
4. Peshtigo, Michigan fire. The toll of human lives was known to be at least 1152. Most of the damage was done on the same day as occurred the more publicized "great Chicago fire."
5. The land planted to trees will produce the most cellulose.
6. At Lapwai in 1840, by Spalding.
7. Eighty Virginia Pine masts to England by Jamestown, Va., colonists, in 1609.
8. The first power saws were driven by wind. No record earlier than the thirteenth century shows harnessing of a saw to water power.
9. In early colonial days the British Navy needed all pine trees for masts. They found them in New England. Such trees were marked by three cuts of an axe. This blaze, called the King's Broad Arrow, meant these trees belonged to the Royal Navy.
10. The word lumber appears to have originated in Boston. Reference is made, in records of 1663, to "lumber and other goods." First usage of the word is thought to have come from description of timber, logs and boards that littered the harbor front . . . colonists termed the harbor "lumbered up."



### Crane in Lewiston Pond

The log unloading crane at Clearwater did a backward flip into the millpond when operator Henry Gravelle released a "too heavy" log into the hot pond. The crane had picked up the log and swung it toward the hot pond, placing the long boom with its load at right angles to the spur track. The rail trucks which support the crane were lifted from the track. Gravelle released the log to keep the crane from derailing and the backward whip of the boom toppled the machine into the millpond. The operator dove out a window and escaped injury except for a broken arm.

Above—In the pond. At right . . . before the accident.



### Letter to President Truman

The Spokane Hoo-Hoo Club, whose membership is composed largely of retail lumbermen, have written President Truman urging relaxation of federal controls so veterans' housing can proceed.

Bearing the brunt of the group's criticism and the subject matter of letters and telegrams was Wilson Wyatt (since resigned from his position as head of the government housing program). Wired H. O. Schumacher, club member, "We have had too much monkey business and fanciful hallucinations. Remove government restrictions and private builders and industry will solve the home building problem in jig time. What we need is materials now channeled to Wyatt's pets."

A. Wm. Morris, secretary of Hoo-Hoo, recommended to the president that Wyatt run for mayor of Shangri-La with Amos and Andy as assistants.

Too many writers would rather be bright than right.



# HOW TO BE A SAWYER . . . Lesson I

Editor's note—The following is lifted verbatim from a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for Sawyers," prepared at Clearwater by J. L. Frisch when he was production superintendent . . . it was recopied in 1946 and again distributed. The paper provides an interesting insight to some of the fine points of getting the highest possible dollar return from a log. We think every Potlatch will find it good reading.

"In drawing up this paper, it is realized, at the very start, that it is impossible to make any hard and fast rules concerning the sawing of a log of any type; much depends upon the judgment of the individual sawyer and existing circumstances. We must, then, consider the following as suggestions only; suggestions which may be followed in cutting a certain log or which may be entirely abandoned, as best suits the situation.

Logs may be cut with one of two aims in view, namely:

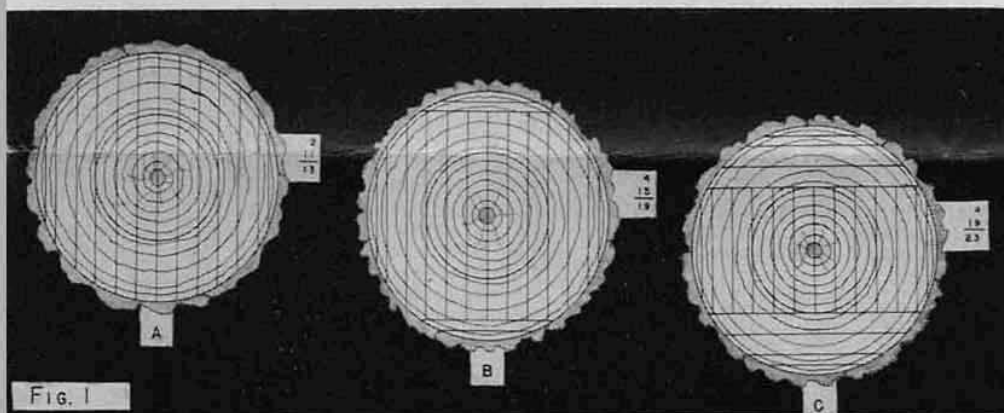


FIG. 1

1. To cut for quality: manufacture the lumber, so that each piece will show a uniform grade throughout its width and length, and to cut items desired.

2. To cut for quantity: cut the log so it will produce the utmost footage.

It seems almost needless to state that while the first aim should be given greatest consideration, a combination of the two is the ideal for which to strive.

Let us consider an average log, containing two or more grades within concentric circles. We can, for sake of illustration, take but two grades in this log, calling them upper and lower. In Figure 1, the outer circle represents the upper grades—the inner circle the lower. Our log, for this case, is straight and uniform in size.

In Figure 1 at A, we see the method sometimes known as "cutting up alive"; the rough edged boards being thrown to the edger. Note that by following this method, our center boards will have upper grades on each edge and lower grades in the center. At the same time, the widths are random.

In the same figure, case B, the log is canted, with the same results but the widths are predetermined.

Case C, in the same figure, shows the log canted down to the circle containing the lower grades.

Looking at the results of these three methods, we find that:

1. That methods A and B show wide boards degraded by reason of low grades in the center.

2. That method C gives the same number of low grade boards, but they are narrow and, as far as is possible, the grades have been separated. At the same time, all boards show a uniform grade across their width to the full limit that any type of cutting would allow.

3. With this method note too, that if the better grade lay on the inside of the log, the results will be the same—that is, our upper grades are taken out in full and without defective center or edges.

At a glance, it would seem that method C would be the one to use in preference to the others, but let us look a little further and see if there might be a time when the others would be the ones to use.

## For Example

Our stock is short on 1x10 and 1x12 No. 2 and long on 1x4 and 1x6 No. 1; also the 1x10 and 1x12 No. 2 bring a better price

than the narrow No. 1 because of their width. Then, with that as a base, by using method A on 13" and 15" logs showing the proper characteristics, we not only produce more value per log, but materially decrease the sawmill costs of the logs. In case 1x10 only and not 1x12 No. 2 carries the increased price, method B should be used, as lumber developing from method A would edge too great a proportion of objectionable widths or wasteful edging would necessarily be done.

Please note, too, the figures at the right of each illustration, thus:

A	B	C	
2	4	4	Times loaded and turned.
11	15	19	Lines necessary to cut.

13 19 23 Total operations necessary.

Considering the method C, we would require the log to be loaded on the carriage once, and turned with the nigger three times; also nineteen lines must be sawn, totaling twenty-three operations. By comparing this with the totals of the other operations, we get a fair comparison of the sawmill cost of each method.

In passing let us look, for a moment, at the effect which drying will have on the lumber cut by these three methods. This is a factor in lumber manufacture which should not escape the attention of any serious-minded sawyer.

Cupping and resulting checks are defects often occurring in drying lumber. The two things we have to consider are: flat grain and edge grain pieces, and pieces containing considerable amounts of heart and sap wood.

From the drawings in Figure 2 we see that pieces cut close to the heart and those containing a considerable amount of both heart and sap cup away the heart. In our piece illustrating the grains, our cup here is due to the fact that shrinkage in flat grain is very nearly twice that in edge grain.

In our sap and heart piece, the sap shrinkage is greater in both quantity and speed, while the heart, comparatively speaking, has a tendency to stay put.

Looking, then, at our methods A, B, and C, we find that A and B, will give us more boards of the types mentioned above, while C reduces them to a possible minimum.

(To be continued next issue)

## Executive Committee Meets

The executive committee of the board of directors of P.F.I. met in Lewiston November 6th. Present were P.F.I. President G. F. Jewett, Spokane; Laird Bell, Chicago; E. Davis and F. K. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul; J. P. Weyerhaeuser and C. D. Weyerhaeuser, Tacoma; and Norton Clapp, Seattle.

The meeting included a visit to Headquarters and in turn to the three mills . . . Lewiston, Potlatch and Coeur d'Alene.

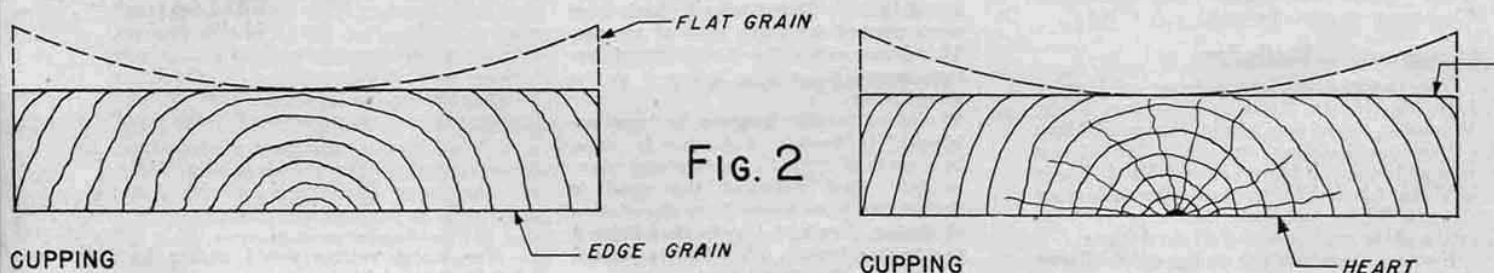


FIG. 2

CUPPING

EDGE GRAIN

CUPPING

HEART